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- WITH THE -

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK. PUBLIC LEDGER:

J. J. DUBOSE, · · · · EDITOR J. HARVEY MATHES, CITY EDITOR E. WHITMORE, - BUSINESS MANAGER.

Office, No. 18 Madison Street. MEMPHIS: Friday Evening, May 28, 1869.

THE "APPEAL" AND IMPERIAL

Our cotemporary, the Appeal, it seems, is incapable of comprehending the plainest decarations in the English language. This paper copies an extract from the New York Imperialist, at some length, in which it is plainly stated that the doctrine of Imperialism is not at all partisan, and that its ranks are open to all who are tired of the miserable fraud of a government we now live under. But this old fosil sheet that is seen floating round town-that is sold and bought only as a curious relic of the buried past—fails to understand what is published in its own

The absurdity of the statement that this new doctrine was a scheme hatched by Radicals to perpetuate their party existence has long since been proven to the satisfaction of every reading and thinking man in the country.

It is not true that the doctrine of Imperialism was first started in this country by the people of the North. The LEDGER, of this city, with other newspapers through the South, advocated the doctrine long before the New York sheet, styling itself the Imperialist, had an existence, or was so much as spoken of by any one. The idea of a new government had its birth and origin in the necessities for reform and a longing desire for a happier state of existence than we are now compelled to submit to and live under. The people of the North-s large number of them-are thinking men, and see to what condition we have all nearly been reduced by the doctrine of popular sovereignty. We do not deny but that this new doctrine in the North finds its strongest supporters among the men who own the wealth of the country. It is the duced by the doctrine of popular sov-ereignty. We do not deny but that this very feeling of insecurity and the knowledge of the unstableness of our Governledge of the unstableness of our Gove owns United States bonds, or Govern- might return home in security, for to ment securities of any kind, knows that the masses care nothing for public faith the masses care nothing for public faith and not to the negro." And yet, in the and national henor, and that at any time face of this record of Captain Moore as a soldier without reproach, as a man without a blemish, in the face of this his wealth may in a day be taken from him. Then, if the Government will repudiate its own contracts, and thereby beggar the men who stood by it in the dark hours of revolution, would that same Government scruple to do anything that it saw proper, even to the taking away the lives of our best citizens without a cause? It certainly would not, as has been proven in the preceding Administration, when innocent men and women were sacrificed upon the altar of popular fury. There is no restraint in a popular government to the wild and ungovernable passions of the multitude. But these passions, when once aroused, must be left to vent their madness upon

than a few sober and discreet men, whose duty it would be at all times to watch ever the public interest, and whose studious care should be to weigh out exact justice to every man. Look, for instance, at the popular government, now being carried on by negroes in our city and State. Is it not sufficient to disgust every man who has the pride of country in his heart? The honesty and integrity of the country have been put down by corruption, and to-day worth and public virtue are below par. But, one says, "we should go to work and endeavor to revive the sick patient by apdeavor to revive the sick patient by ap-plying the proper restoratives." In reply seeking to revenge their social ostracism we would say, the patient spoken of is upon a community who have laid their dead, and all the party nostrums and galvanic batteries brought to bear will fail to again infuse new life into the battle, a sufferer through privation, defunct body. The means of establishing purse, and imprisonment, a faithful ser a new government entire is more feasible a new government entire is more leasible saking his Government for a means of than to endeavor to get back to our old livelihood, exhibiting testimonials and Constitution, that at best was nothing more than a rope of sand thrown round the citizen to protect him and his property. And we assert this from a knowl-

people are left to repent of their folly.

Multitudes are more liable to do wrong

would say, "But this reform is advocated by Northern Radicals, and for that reasou the South should have nothing to do and on whose side the verdict should fall sou the South should have nothing to do and yet, sir, the negro wins and the sol-with it." Well, for our part, we dier loses. Can a parallel be found to are willing to accept a hand, this monstrous injustice? Can the his whether from the North or the West, the East, or the South that shall be held out to lift the country from its be held but to the present debased and prostrate condition. Indee and party vindictiveness, secure in the trust of their recognition of injustice that the idea has taken the trust of their recognition of injustice and crushy. there is a necessity for a revolution and a decided change throughout our Government before the country can be at peace.

Wartel, Christina Nilsson's tutor, reto its engrossment, yesterday, subject to thousand frances from his successful and ment before the country can be at peace.

Wartel, Christina Nilsson's tutor, reto its engrossment, yesterday, subject to thousand frances from his successful and grateful pupil. lodgement in the Northern mind, that there is a necessity for a revolution and a

The editor of the Appeal, of this city,

And we will grasp the hand, willingly, of any intelligent man who says that he is in favor of building up our Government, that of its own weight has fallen to pieces. If we are compelled to live with he Northerner, then let us live under a government where all shall be equal and have a just proportion of the bene-fits to be conferred. The North and the South can never be one people in feeling until something has been done to obliterate the bitterness and hate engendered by our late intestine war. This can be accomplished and we be made one grand and harmonious people by concentrating our affections on a new government that all shall have had the honor of establish-[FIRE] INSURANCE CO., ing. To-day the South is under the dopotism-and we would get from under the tyranny, which can only be accomplished through an empire.

Negroes vs. White Men-Protest of a

To the Editor of the New York World: To the Editor of the New York Werld:

Sin: When wrong and injustice have been effected, and redress been refused, there remains that last and powerful resort, the press, to which the sufferer can appeal, and make the public at once the jury and the judge. It is with just such a case that I come, sir, before you, and ask the use of your columns to apprise the people of the United States of a wanton infliction and patent ingratitude by the Administration.

A negro postmaster has been appointed for the city of Columbia, South Carolina, defeating for the effice an ex-Captain of the United States army. So stands the baid fact; but with the following circumstances attached, which me judice warrant the branding of this appointment as wanton and ungrateful.

The appointee, Chas, H. Wilder, is an ex-slave, scarcely, if at all, able to read or write; a tolerable carpenter, who, since his manumission has been member of the Convention, State Representative

of the Convention, State Representative and Deputy United States Marshal. In these details are condensed his records, and to it the shining virtue of Republican sentiments, and you have the rea-sons which rendered his appointment imperative in Washington.

D. A. Moore, the defeated aspirant for

D. A. Moore, the defeated aspirant for the office, is an ex-captain of the United States army, entered the service in the spring of 1861, raising a company of seventy-five men from his private funds, which became company B, of the Sixty-first New York volunteers; commanded his company through seven pitched battles, and numerous skirmishes and minor affairs; was wounded and lost a leg in the seven days battle in front of Richmond; remained on the field wounded for thirteen days, was taken prisoner. for thirteen days, was taken prisoner, and was confined in the Libby prison; afterwards exchanged, and being unfit for field service was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps, where he served till mustered out of service in November, 866, having served his country with fidelity for five years, and suffering the loss of a leg in her service. A statement of these facts were incorporated in the application of Captain Moore for the office, an application to which were appended the names of nearly all the best citizens of Columbia. Letters in support of his military record and bear-ing upon his personal character were warded, urging his appointment to this office, copies of which accompany this communication—letters as you will see—from such distinguished and trustworthy sources as T. R. Edie, Brevet Colonel the office should belong to the soldier

negro has been appointed and the maimed and gallant soldier ignored. Mr. Editor, I am a rebel, of the earth earthly, and so often have we been treated to a practical illustration of the re victis. that the appointment of a negro to this responsible office seemed to me in perfect harmony with the policy of our conquer-ors; but I protest, and I sincarely believe that I am uttering the sentiment of our entire community, that when I saw an ignorant, illiterate negro preferred to a gallant and meritorious soldier, and he indorsed and recommended to a civic justly subjects him to unfavorable criticism abroad. Our mountain scenery is office of trust and emolument by his cism abroad. Our mountain scenery is former foes, it seemed as if the nation's honor were prostituted to party purposes, and virtue and manliness had somehow innocent victims, and, when too late, the

solemn assurance of the secretary, the

grown common-place. Regland has her "Victoria Cross," France ber "Legion of Honor," Prussia Austria and Russia their various orders to reward the brave and meritorious soldier; but to the United States of America is reserved to show the world that valo and duty are but bye-words, and that the claim of an ex-negro slave to an office is

stronger than those of a brave and faithful soldier. When one compares the relative positions of these two aspirants—Wilder but recently a freedman, illiterate, barely master of the rudiments of an education, whose strongest point is his Republican proclivities, supported by the South Carment of a negro to this responsible tion in his color, incapacity and ignorance a ready means to humiliate and degrade a vanquished people; a delegaturning to the other side, see a soldier, scarred with the honorable wounds of vant to the cause for which he fought vouchers from the most distinguished quarters, his plea indorsed by the very men against whom he fought, by every grade of worth and respectability amongst them; the officers of the post adding their edge of what has bappened and what names, some of them of opposite political to-flay is going on before our very eyes. the soldier, with no reproach against his career as a man, an officer, and a gentle man; I repeat, sir, it would appear whose credit the comparison would be tory of this country furnish a greater out-rage? I think not, and to the great pub-

lie, the American people, I leave the con-demnation of this act of national ingrati-

The Facting in England - Summ letter from London, of May 10th, to

the New York Herald says:

The feeling in England against any further concessions in the Alabama matter grows decidedly stronger every day, and, however averve and unprepared England may be for war, there is no manner of doubt that no missistry could exist a week that should accede to the propositions foreshadowed in Sumner's speech. Even the great apostle of peace, John Bright, is opposed to going much further than the Johnson-Stanley treaty contemplated. On Saturday, Mr. Bright spent two hours at the American Legation, and was emphatic in his declaration that England could never yield the right she claimed to recognize the belligerency of the South at her own time. He would, however, be willing to express rehe New York Herald says: would, however, be willing to express regret for the remissness that suffered the Alabama to escape, and for the culpable act of allowing her to pursue her piratical career, and to wisit at her will the English colonial ports, and would then agree to pay all the damages she had occasioned, leaving the damages she had occasioned, leaving out of the question the bogus claims of the cotton loan speculators against the United States. There is a singular statement, by the way, going the rounds in political circles, to the effect that Bright requived a letter from Senator Sumner, written on the 19th and 20th of January written on the 19th and 20th of January last, is which the American Senator states that if the Johnson-Stanley treaty had arrived in Washington a month or six weeks gooner than it did, it would have been almost unanimously ratified by the Senate, and expresses a wish that such a result had been arrived at. Mr. Bright makes no secret of this letter, and much curious comment is made upon the much curious comment is made upon the striking inconsistency between its al-leged contents and the Senator's recent Imperiant Experiments With Heavy

The London Times gives the following interesting summary of the results of recent experiments with heavy guns at

"One pattern of the Woolrich coiled wrought-iron gun endured 400 rounds with ordinary service charges of 30 pounds, English large-grain cannon pewder, and 714 rounds with battering charge of 43 pounds; in all 1114 rounds—a test far beyond anything that such a gun could probably be called upon to resist even during a great war. The gun remains perfectly serviceable. The gun and its ammunition were calculated for sach other, regard being had both to power, endurance, weight, and cost; and that there may be no mistake as to the powers of the Woolwich 9-inch gun with battering charges of 43 pounds, we give the maximum penetrations which the gun is capable of effecting, as laid down by the Committee on Fortifications: into earth 40 feet, into concrete 12 feet, into rubble "One pattern of the Woolrich coiled 40 feet, into concrete 12 feet, into rubble masonry 8 feet, massive granite 2 feet (but with fracturing and disintegrating effect to a much greater depth and over a considerable area), into iron plating 11 inches. inches.
"The second gan fired 400 rounds with

30-pounds charges, and 649 with 43-pounds charges—1,049 rounds in all. During the firing of the 400 30 pounds charges, and during 207 of the 43-pounds charges, the vent was in rear of the usual place. The last 442 rounds with 43 pounds were fired through a vent, in the pounds were fired through a vent, in the ordinary service position, which is more severe upon the gun. The piece is now unserviceable, but became so by a most gradual and easily watched process. About 200 rounds before the end of the trial a flaw was detected in the steel tube. It developed gradually, though the steel barrel is tightly gripped by the wrought from exterior, up to the 1,002d round, when gas was discovered escaping from the indicator hole—a small orifice bored in all all our heavy guns to give notice when a steel tube shifted forward about two inches, and closed the vent so that further firing became impossible. Thus, though the gun is unserviceable, it has stood an enormous test, and yielded slowly at last

A Rush - The Tide of Travel Over the Pacific Bailroad.

the Central (Colorado) Register, 15th.] On the first of May 15,000 people California were hooked for an overland trip by rail. The tide of travel has fairly commenced, and the time has now come when tourists will make a trip to the Rocky Mountains before climbing the Alps or indulging in a sail on the Rhine. For an American to visit Eu-rope for pleasure before he has seen our as wild, beautiful, romantic and sublime as any Europe can present, with the ad-vantage that it is on a much grander scale. No brooks sparkle brighter or are better filled with troat than ours, and no climate on earth is more invigoration clear and beautiful than ours. One might spend a dozen summers is exploring our mountain chains, and still the half would mountain chains, and still the half would not have been seen. Let those of the East, who have the leisure and money, but are lacking in health and vigor, come and camp awhile in our beautiful nooks, bathe in our hot and cold mineral springs and regain youth, vigor and health. No portion of the world offers so much variety of the seen and the riety of scenery, and wit is time that Americans understand it. If they want further testimony, let them read Samuel Bowles' book and follow his example. Our artists already appreciate our imgreat numbers to transfer a portion of our beauties to cauvas, but they ought not to be left alone in the enjoyment of

A husband with a crown on his head is wanted for the youngest daughter of the King of Denmerk—a very pretty and graceful girl, who is said to resemble. water than ber sisters, the Princesses of Wales and Russia. She might catch the King of Bavaria, who is said to have recently manifested extreme reluctance to carrying out his engagement with the Princess of Russia, daughter of the Empercy Alayander.

La Comedie de la Vie in the title of the latest Parisian play. It is the story of a comedienne, and the life represented in that behind the scenes, and the piece is enlivened with green-room gossip and incidents of the stage.

Bismarck said recently to one of his intimate friends, that nothing was more disagreeable to him than to see the newspaper correspondents pick op every little item concerning his family affairs and lay it before the public.

A Lame Excuse is the title of the latest. London farce. It turns upon the misad-ventures that result from two suitors hav-ing the same name. Mr. F. Hay, the au-

The Deer case in the Birth-Rate.

At a mee',ing of the Working-women's Association on Wednesday night, Mrs. Sarah Nor ton read a paper on the alleged falling-off, in the marriage-rate and the birth-rate in this country. The paper had no particular relevancy to the objects of the meeting, but it was a careful and interesting one, nevertheless. Mrs. Norton has studied statistics to some purpose, and gives us the result of her researches—that whereas the permillage of marriages, at the date of the latest reports, was in England 16.81, in France 15.82, in Austria 17.68 and in Italy 16 20, in New York it was 18.23, the best showing of all. But the birth-rate of Austria and Italy was higher than that of New York, which, again, was higher than that of England or France. This seems to show that the clamor made about the decrease is unfounded. But the appearance is delusive, for Mrs. Norton has unfairly taken this city, the most virtuous metropolis of the world, as her subject of comparison. Another statement shows that she need so no further than New that she need so no succession to the shear than the shear th metropolis of the world, as her subject of comparison. Another statement shows that she need go no further than New England to fare much worse. In 1860, the percentage of children less than five years old to the whole population was in the City of New York 13.08, in the State of New York 12.28, and in New England 9.60. This shows where the abominable crime lately denounced by Bishop Coxe, and exposed by Dr. Stover, is rifest. The women of New York City are enlightened as to their duty by the fidelity of the spiritual advisers of such as are alien and illiterate, and by the oracle which the World furnishes to those who are native and cultivated. Their enlightenment is attested by the enormous majorities attested by the enormous majorities which the men of New York invariably give to the Democratic party. In the rural regions, on the other hand, Radi-calism, bringing in its baleful train, ignocalism, bringing in its baleful train, ignorance and vice, reduces the hirth-rate to nearly one per cant, below that of the city. While in New England, where Radicalism has full sway and the World is taken less than in any other section of the country, the debased and enfectled populations are propagated to an extent less by nearly five per cent. than the hardy, intelligent and virtuous denisens of the metropolis. Figures cannot lie.—

The Wondrons Cave.

The Wandrous Cave.

From the Granby (Mo.) Independent,
The Jackson brothers in sinking their shaft near the residence of Mr. Thompson, at a depth of forty feet, struck what they thought to be the "first opening," but which, upon being investigated, led into a magnificent cave, the roof of which was perfectly studded with stalactites, and the various openings or chimneys, as they might appropriately be called, were filled with the most beautiful and brilliant specimens of carbonate of lime. The cave is quite low in places; many stalactites have formed upon the floor of it, but these do not make good specimens on tites have formed upon the floor of it, but these do not make good specimens on account of the tallow clay which covers the hottom. There are many fissures leading to the main cave, the most of which have not yet been traced. The main one has been followed about three hundred feet, leading into another small cave, in which mineral has been discovered and from which one thousand pounds have already been taken. The indications throughout the cave show indications throughout the cave show strongly the proximity of large bodies of mineral. The Jackson brothers are good men and excellent citizens, and we are glad that their mining prospects are so

We visited the cave on Monday. In our meanderings and progress through it we had to do some low crawling. We secured several fine specimens. Our thanks are due to the Jackson brotherthe Madison brothers, and to James Gar-rison, for their courtesy and kindness to

It seems that General Butler's plan o preventing outrages upon Union men in the South is "to hold responsible the immilitary lay waste a few miles where the crime is committed; and where the murderers are caught, to try them by Military Commissions, and hang them it convicted," This is according to a Washington dispatch in the Sun, and is quite in keeping with the Butlerian idea of the administration of Government. — New York Times.

Marshal Neil and Lord Lyons, the British Embassador in Paris, have laid a wager as to the comparative speed of the English and French iron-clads. The French papers have bitherto claimed that their iron-clads sailed much faster than the English; but in official English circles this assertion is derided, and a test

Cigar smokers are in great apprehenaion over the prospect of the extension of the revolution in Cuba to the Vuelta Ao jo region, where grows the tobacco from which are manufactured the Espanoise and Partagas. But inasmuch as most of the Vuelta Abajo tobacco con sumed hereabout is grown in Ohio and Kentucky, it is not clear that cigar smokers need be very severely exercised about the spread of the Cuban revolution.

It is stated that the French Prince Imperial dislikes studies of all kinds; that he has inherited the listless, trifling and fickle nature of his mother; that all his young playmates are his superiors intel-lectually, and that young Conneau's su-periority over the Prince, with whom he is being educated, has become so marked that Conneau will, prebably, shortly be sent to another column.

The London Spectator believes Napo-leon's fear of his officers is a prevailing reason why he hesitates to fight. He thinks a successful General for France might become a successful rival of Napo leon, and he will have no such rival near him.

The Empress Eugenie presented to the Pope, on the occasion of the fitieth an-niversary of his entry into the priest-hood, twenty-five thousand Napoleons, and the Emperor Napoleon sent him a set of magnificent vestments.

Bismarck lately said, is reply to some English criticism on his policy, "If I were an Abyssinian, or a Hindoo, or even an American, I might perhaps care what England thinks. But being a European, I do not."

Three comedies were recently approved by the critics of the Imperial Theater at Vicana. The public hissed the three plays at their first performance.

Boston, May 2s. - The Universalists held their annual social reunion yester-

day afternoon in Fanuel Hall, the Hon Israel Washburne, je, presiding. The Unitarious held their annual festival in the Music Hall yesterday. George H. Choate, of New York, pre sided. It was largely attended.

The hill for the approvation of Do

LATEST TO NOON TO DAY.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 28 .- The Herald's special states that a letter of the Messrs Laird says that the building of the Alabama was done in the way of business and free of concealment, and it was known to the Government and the public, and with the knowledge of the American Minister. That the vessel was meant for war purposes and intended for the use of the Confederate Government was notorious. No haste or secresy was observed in any of the operations. Had there been anything illegal in building or fitting of ships, ample opportunity existed for the Government to seize her, whose officers at the Custom House were informed on the 4th of July that she was ready for sea and might leave at any hour she pleased. No attempt was made to detain her, though Passmore and others made affidavits that men were enlisted to serve on her. He takes the ground that the contract entered into for the building of the ship was not at variance the practice of foreign nations, they quote written opinions of Mellish, Q.C., Mr. Vemplay and Sir Hugh Cairns of Feb. 1863, which, they allege, supported their position, and go to show that the Alabama left Binkerhead unarmed, and went to Azones, to which place men and arms had been sent from other ports. The Standard says of Laird's letter

that it is a clear charge of negligence against the British Government, but whatever England's offense may have been it is outdone one hundred fold by the wilful and wanton offenses of the United States against Eugland, and any settlement will leave a heavy balance against the United States. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans were equally guilty of a breach of international obligation in the case of the Caroline and in the case of the Fenian

drilling and organizations, The Star thinks Laird's letter exaggerates the action of the British Government. Besides the general obligation of the Government to prevent all risk from issuing for the acts of the Alabama, the ship was known as destined to prey on American commerce. Further obligations are raised by the fact that the Alabams was built and pierced for guns and to accommodate a war crew. The facts as reported by the British custom officers are also that she was really intended for war purposes. This knowledge obviously devolved upon the Government the duty of making foreign enlistments, as far as postible. In case there is good reason to suspect the act, it would have gone far enough, if a hearty effort bad been made to stretch its pro-Our risions honestly and extend its purpose to the case.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28, -Mrs. Blaum was fatally burned last night, in Fifth avenue, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Also, three children, probably, burned Judge Dowling yesterday drove Anws, who was the leader of the riots in this city during the war, from his court, saying that he should never be allowed to practice there.

Domestic and Foreign Market Reports, as Telegraphed to the "Public Ledger" by the Southern Pacific and Atlantic Tele graph Company.

New York Cotton-May 28, 11 a.m .-Market opens quiet.

UPLANDS.	MOBILE.
rdinary25	Ordinary25%
ood Ordinary 25	Good Ordinary26%
ow Middling27%	
	Middling
ood Middling 3034	Good Middling 30%
FLORIDA.	N. OHLEANS & TEXAS.
rdinary25	Ordinary www.25%
ood Ordinary 26	Good Ordinary20%
ow Middling27%	Low Middling 2814
iddling	Midding
ood Middling 3014	Good Middling31
1 p.mMarket	strong; sales, 1,000

New York Money-May 28, 12 m.-Governments bearist; prices sustained Money, 7 per cent. Sterling dull, 109 carrying at 6 per cent.; market

bearish.
(lold 189) 5-20's-new 1865 119
Bonds of 1881 214 1867 119
Five-twenties, 62 1225 1868 1119
1865 1165 1868 1869 1865 1868 1166 Tenn, Bonds old-68% new sales

New York Stock-May 28, 11:45 a.m. Market unsettled-by the operation o he bears. Mich. Central. 127 Mich. Southern 109 Illinois Central 145 Cleve. & Pittub's. 97 Chicago & North-

Y. Central ... 192%

London Money — May 28, 2 pm.— Five-twenties, 79½; Erie, 19; Consola 93½; Illinois Central, 95½; Bonds in Frankfort, 86½.

Liverpool Cotton-May 28, 2 p.m,-Market firmer, but not quotably higher middling uplands, 1114; Orleans, 1114; sales for the day, 12,000 bales. FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Wm. H and Julia A. Andrews are respectfully invite to attend the funeral of their youngestson Harry G., from their residence, No. 200 Carroll avenue, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 c'clock. Services by Rev. Dr. D. E. Burns.

Special Notices.

The Healing Pool.

An earny for young men on the crime of selitude, and the diseases and abures which create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Phil-

NEW ADVERTISEMEN S JOSEPH SPECHT'S

NO. IT MADISON ST., IS RE-OPENED. N where the best quality of fee cream, Cakes Soda Water, with pure symps, will be served by polite and attentive waters.

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Gullet Steel-Brush Cotton Gin ; also, Buckeye Reapers and Mowers,
Marvin & Co,'s greatly celebrated Pire and Burgiar Proof Safes,
Sorghum Mills, Bradford's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills,

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Agricultural Implements in great variety French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Belting, Wheat Threshers, etc.

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S. JUKES.

W. C. Davis & Co.'s FAVORITE # Cook Stoves.

Grates, Tinware. COAL OIL, Lamps, etc. Roofing, Cuttering and Spencil Cutting promptly executed.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert Tendered to MISS E. M. CLEMMONS

By her pupils, at New Assembly Hall, 369 Main street, On Friday Evening, June 4. ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had at Joseph Goodman's jew-elry store, 311 Main street. 76 83 NEW MEMPHIS TREATER. ON FRIDAY, MAY 28, THERE WILL BE

Opera and Fete. By the pupils of the Memphis Female College, under the direction of Professor Tope and Mrs. Morgan. Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, \$1; Pamily Circle, 50c. Pamily Circle, 50c.

Doors open at 75; performance begins at 8 p.m. Tickets can be obtained at the book and music stores.

BLUFF CITY

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Cor. Adams and Third sts. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

ADMISSION FREE.

Velocipede Hire-50c, per Hour du ring the Day : 75c. at Night. 19 Varieties Theater.

Cor. Main and Washington Sts. CHAS. H. H. BROOM,Proprietor Open Every Night,

With a first-class Variety Company and the CAN-CAN. Admission, 50c; Private Boxes, \$5

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Billiard and Bo wling Rooms

The most Elegant and Complete Establishment of its kind in the Mississip of Valley.

The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make,

Elegant Private Pariors for se otlemen.

The Wines and Liquors are of the Best Quality. 120-1 J. H. WILLETT 4: 06. House and Lot for Sale or itent, AT RALEIGH.

I WILL SELL OR RENT ODD FELL OWS'
would make a hotel. Call at our lamp a:2d oil
store, Jefferson street. O. F. PRESCOTT & CO. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO. AUCTIONEERS,

N. E. Corner of Main and Jefferson Streets. Daily Sales at 9 o'clock a.m.

NOTICE TO NAVY YARD LESSEES.

Notice is hareby given that I have been appointed by the honorable Chancery Court of Memphis, Receiver, and vested with full anthority as such, to collect rems due and to become due for all the Navy Yard property. Lesses who claim much property will report to me the number of such lots as the y hold, to gether a ith an exhibit of the leases or authority under which they hold; also a statement of the amount due by them for such lease. I am required to take prompt action in this matter, and steps will be taken to furfeit all leases where the owners of them do not at one come ap and settle. There are several var and lett in said Mary Yard, which I will lease on favorable term for three years.

R. McDAV (TT, Re seiver.

Memphis, May 27, 1889.

Capital

INSURANCE

LEOPOLD GOEPEL. IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND

Musical Merchandise OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Piano Warerooms, 375 Main St. Wholesale and retail agents for the sale of

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s CELEBRATED

GOLD MEDAL PIANO FORTES. ar Constantly on band, a complete assort-ment of Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums, and Cabinet Organs, from the best makers. Every Instrument fully warranted. Remember the place,

No. 375 Main Street, (Jackson Block.

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY, of Memphis and New York, is this day DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation. The entire stock of goods, and the good will of the business, has been sold and conveyed to Messra. BARBOUR, WILDER & SIMPSON, who will conduct the business in Memphis, on their own account, and in whose behalf the confidence of the public is respectfully solicited.

[Signed] ELISHA ROBBINS.

(Signed)

BLISHA ROBBINA,

66 Warren street, New York,

EDWARD BRADLRY,

228 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

[Dated) Memphis, April 59, 1899.

Co-Partnership.

JAS. G. BARBOUR, JAS. G. SIMPSON. D. WILDER, From the above it will be seen that we have become the successors of Memra, E. Robbins & Bradley in the

General Hardware Business, Our well known experience in this trade in-duces us to rely upon a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our pre-decessers. We propose to keep on hand a stock well adapted to the wants of the sur-rounding country, and will be prepared at all times to offer great inducements to purchasers. (Signed)

THE STRAMER

Liaptain folm Weller, will leave for the above
and all intermediate landings every Monday

Signed) SARBOUR, WILDER & SIMPSON: Regular Monday Packet for Bradley's,